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South Carolina Manpower News

S.C. Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 995
Columbia, S. C. 29202

OCTOBER 1979

STATE WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT INCREASES

Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary employment in South Carolina advanced 8,500 in October mainly on the strength of substantial gains in local school employment which overshadowed a sizeable seasonal decline in Retail Trade. School increases were the result of continued fall term staffing additions.

Also contributing to the overall rise in Nonfarm Wage and Salary employment were widespread payroll gains in Manufacturing which continued to exhibit atypical behavior in comparison with recent years. Normally, Manufacturing employment losses in July, which are caused by temporary layoffs or shutdowns, are mostly recovered by October. As was noted in October's Manpower News, the September decline of 1,500 for this year was definitely atypical, and a gain of 1,500 in October was much larger than one would expect based on past performance of the Manufacturing employment series.

Employment levels in Manufacturing have not returned to June levels in spite of the latest increase. This development is caused by recent plant closings and layoffs predominantly in Textile Mill Products.

The October gain in Manufacturing was shared by both Durable and Nondurable Goods. The Durable Goods sector recorded a 1,000 increase boosted by accelerated hiring at Machinery, Except Electrical plants. Soft Goods firms added 500 workers as gains of 100 to 200 were registered by most industry groups.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, Services showed a 200 rise as seasonal increases in Educational Services more than offset seasonal declines in Hotels and other Lodging Places.

The loss in Retail Trade impacted chiefly at Eating and Drinking Places in resort areas. Construction employment edged down 800 following a usual seasonal trend; however, the current level in the industry remains below that of one year ago.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

South Carolina's civilian labor force averaged 1,338,800 in October, an increase of 4,300 over September and nearly 28,000 over the comparable year-ago level. Both employment and unemployment grew during October accounting for the increase in labor force.

Total employment rose 3,000 on the strength of 8,500 new jobs in the nonfarm wage and salary sector. Joblessness climbed 1,300, a normal seasonal movement for this time of year. The unemployment rate averaged 4.7%, up slightly from the September rate of 4.6%.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Oct. 1979 2/	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Net and Percent Change from Sept. 1979 Net	Sept. 1979 Percent	Oct. 1978 Net	Oct. 1978 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1,338.8	1,334.5	1,311.2	+ 4.3	+ 0.3	+27.6	+ 2.1
Total Employment 3/	1,275.9	1,272.9	1,239.2	+ 3.0	+ 0.2	+36.7	+ 3.0
Total Unemployment	62.9	61.6	72.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.1	− 9.1	−12.6
Percent Unemployed	4.7	4.6	5.5	**	**	**	**

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

CLIMATE OF UNCERTAINTY SURROUNDS NATION'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

The composite of key indicators of future economic activity, which lately has failed to clearly show the direction of movement of the Nation's economy, is now seen by some economists as pointing toward a possible slowdown. This interpretation is based on declines in three of the last four months in this series. However, each month, bad economic news seems to be tempered by some positive development perpetuating the climate of uncertainty surrounding the Nation's economic future.

A sharp decline of 1.7% in retail trade in October was singled out by some economists as one of the clearest indications that the economy was performing weakly. Therefore, the 1.8% increase in this series in November comes with considerable surprise.

Other important indicators in October supported the view of some that the Nation's economy is entering a time of reduced activity. The consumer price index jumped 1.0% in October while personal income only gained 0.8%, further eroding consumer purchasing power.

Housing starts dropped 8.0% with further reductions expected in November as the Federal Reserve Board's credit tightening moves fully impact on the economy.

Finally, new factory orders for durable goods fell 4.2% in October whereas new orders for nondefense capital goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, declined 9.4%.

WEEKLY HOURS DROP AS HOURLY EARNINGS REMAIN CONSTANT

Average weekly hours for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers registered a drop of 0.1 hours to 41.0 during October. This loss was attributed to less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks, especially in the Nondurable Goods sector. Nondurable Goods, exerting the most influence on the manufacturing average, lost 0.2 hours to 40.8. All industries within the Soft Goods sector recorded a decline in hours except Weaving Mills Cotton, Floor Covering Mills, and Men's and Boys' Furnishings. Apparel and Other Textile Products remained unchanged at 37.0 hours during October.

Despite moderate decreases in Instruments and Related Products, and Furniture and Fixtures, Durable Goods rose 0.1 hours to 41.3. The rise was caused primarily by gains in Fabricated Metal Products (+1.0 hours) and Lumber and Wood Products (+.4 hours), apparently because of overtime and increased business. Although Special Industry Machinery experienced a 1.4 hours increase, Machinery, Except Electrical remained stable at 41.9 hours.

On the National level, manufacturing average weekly hours edged downward 0.1 hours to 40.2. There were hourly decreases in Durable and Nondurable Goods of 0.1 hours each.

Manufacturing production workers experienced no change in average hourly earnings during October, remaining stable at $5.25. When hours worked fell, premium and incentive pay kept hourly earnings from dropping. Durable Goods earnings rose $.03 to $5.30 on the strength of more overtime at premium pay, incentive pay and wage rate increases. Noticeable rises were experienced in Lumber and Wood Products ($.09), Machinery, Except Electrical ($.06) and Fabricated Metal Products ($.03).

Nondurable Goods average hourly earnings remained stable at $5.24 during October. Healthy gains in Floor Covering Mills ($.13), and Men's and Boys' Furnishings ($.17), caused by higher wages for hours worked, were offset by shortened workweeks and less incentive pay elsewhere in the sector.

Nationally, Manufacturing average hourly earnings rose from $6.80 to $6.83. The rise was attributed to both the Durable and Nondurable Goods sectors. The Hard Goods sector registered a $.03 to $7.27 increase, whereas Nondurable Goods experienced a $.03 to $6.14 rise in earnings.

October's average weekly earnings for South Carolina fell $.53 as the loss of weekly hours in Nondurable Goods had more effect on manufacturing than the 0.1 hour increase in Durable Goods.

LABOR TURNOVER SEPARATIONS RATE DECLINES

South Carolina's Manufacturing total separations rate declined over the month as quits, which partially reflect workers assessment of job opportunities, recorded a 4 per thousand decline. The Accessions rate for Manufacturing was unchanged at 44 per thousand during October as both Durable and Nondurable Goods accessions remained steady at 44 per thousand.

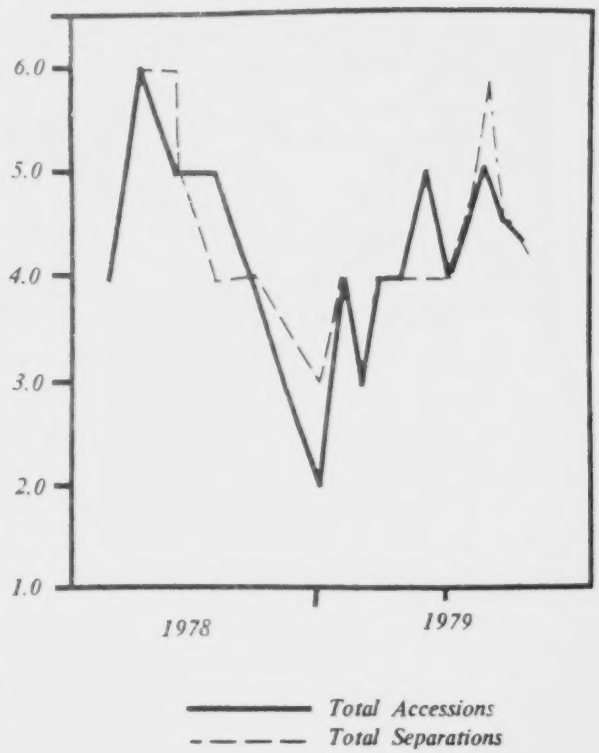
The downward movement in quits and layoffs caused a 4 per thousand drop in Durable Goods total separations. Among individual industries in Hard Goods, increases in Furniture and Fixtures and Electric and Electronic Equipment were more than offset by declines elsewhere in the sector.

Durable Goods total accessions registered no change over the month despite scattered increases and decreases throughout the sector.

Nondurable Goods total separations declined as the layoffs increase was completely offset by a greater drop in quits. Large turnover declines in separations were noted in Food and Kindred Products (-17 per thousand), Printing and Publishing (-14 per thousand) and Paper and Allied Products (-9 per thousand).

Soft Goods accessions remained constant as a rise in new hires was offset by a drop in recalls. Slight to moderate gains and losses recorded within the sector were offsetting.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES
PER 100 EMPLOYEES
SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979

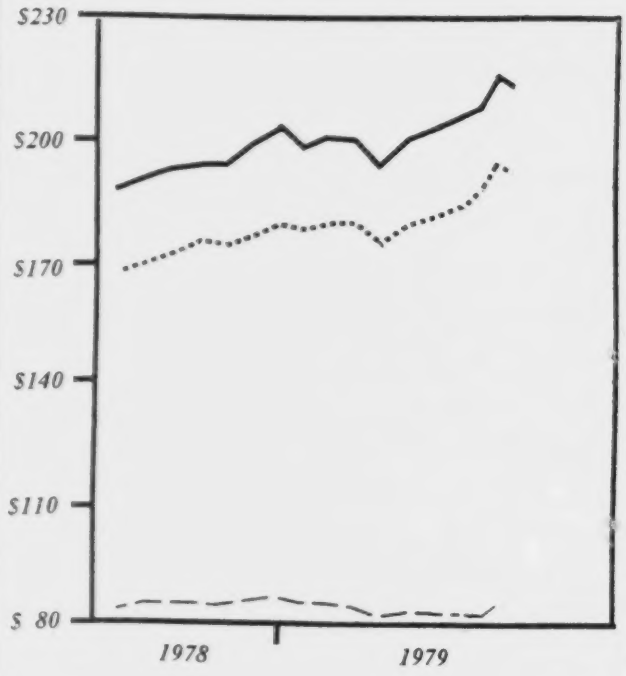


PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)

MANHOUR INDEX STABILIZES *The Manhour Index remained constant at 118.5 during October, as a Manufacturing Production Worker increase of 1,000 offset a 0.1 hour decline in average weekly hours. This year's October level is 0.6% higher than October 1978.*

	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	*118.5*	*118.5*	*117.8*
Durable Goods Manhour Index	*146.9*	*145.3*	*142.9*
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	*109.1*	*109.5*	*109.3*
Textile Manhour Index	*94.2*	*94.3*	*93.5*
Apparel Manhour Index	*103.9*	*103.9*	*111.2*

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS DECREASE *Spendable Earnings, influenced by a $.53 decrease in Average Weekly Earnings, dropped $.41 to $191.20 during October. As a consequence of the drop in spendable earnings and a rise in the Consumer Price Index which measures inflation on the consumer level, Real Spendable Earnings declined $.90 over the month and $2.36 below the October 1978 figure.*

	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	*$215.25*	*$215.78*	*$195.84*
Spendable Earnings	*191.20*	*191.61*	*174.82*
Real Spendable Earnings	*84.75*	*85.65*	*87.11*

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

ES HAS THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT!

Throughout the year, the South Carolina Employment Service strives to provide jobseekers with the best possible employment-related services. This includes actual job referral and placement, as well as preparatory services such as counseling, testing, and training enrollment. Each year during the Christmas season, Job Service makes a special effort to meet the needs of both employers and job-seekers. The holiday season creates an abundance of part-time and temporary jobs, particularly in the sales and service fields. At the same time, many people are seeking temporary employment to occupy their time or supplement their incomes. High school and college students are looking for jobs during their holiday vacations, while housewives and people with full-time jobs want part-time work to make extra money for the holidays. Each year, Job Service makes a concerted effort to bring these job opportunities and jobseekers together.

HOLIDAY SEASON ACTIVITIES IN 1978

Last year during the holiday season (November - December 1978), there were 2,436 temporary nonagricultural job openings received by the South Carolina Employment Service, an indication of the demand for temporary workers during the season. Temporary job openings are those anticipated to last 150 days or less. A total of 2,197 placements into temporary nonfarm jobs were made during the two-month period. Of the temporary placements made, 713 were female and 857 were economically disadvantaged. Nearly 1,600 were black, 287 were veterans, and 185 were handicapped. A total of 438, or 20% of the total, were youth under the age of 22. Another 377 of the placements were older workers over the age of 45.

HOLIDAY SEASON 1979

Again this year, Job Service is making a special effort to meet the additional holiday hiring needs of employers, as well as the needs of temporary jobseekers. Local Job Service offices are continually coming up with new ideas to make the public aware of available services. Some offices are currently setting up booths in local shopping centers for the convenience of employers and applicants. Some are developing programs to put students in touch with employers who have Christmas job openings. Selected local offices are even scheduling office hours on Saturdays to become more available to applicants and employers. Why not let Job Service work for you this holiday season? For more details, contact your local Job Service office today.

Profile of South Carolina Employment Service Nonagricultural Placements November - December, 1978

	Total Placements	Nonag. Placements		
		Total	3 Days or Less	4-150 Days
Total	10,256	10,033	783	1,414
Female	4,355	4,293	122	591
Eco. Disadv.	3,371	3,344	209	648
Black	5,287	5,121	656	940
Handicapped	686	674	117	68
Veteran	1,695	1,690	152	135
Under 22	3,755	3,691	166	272
45 or Older	1,141	1,096	275	102

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Oct. 1979 *	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Net Change From Sept. 1979	Net Change From Oct. 1978
TOTAL	1176.2	1167.7	1150.6	+ 8.5	+25.6
MANUFACTURING	394.1	392.6	394.1	+ 1.5	0
Durable Goods	120.9	119.9	117.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.3
Nondurable Goods	273.2	272.7	276.5	+ .5	– 3.3
MINING	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+ .1
CONSTRUCTION	65.1	65.9	69.2	– .8	– 4.1
General Building Contractors	18.8	19.2	24.2	– .4	– 5.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	52.2	52.1	50.5	+ .1	+ 1.7
Railroad Transportation	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.7	15.3	+ .1	– .5
Other Transportation Services	6.2	6.3	5.5	– .1	+ .7
Communication	14.1	14.1	13.6	0	+ .5
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	12.9	13.0	12.0	– .1	+ .9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	224.5	225.7	215.1	– 1.2	+ 9.4
Wholesale Trade	47.2	47.3	46.2	– .1	+ 1.0
Retail Trade	177.3	178.4	168.9	– 1.1	+ 8.4
General Merchandising Stores	26.0	25.7	26.1	+ .3	– .1
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.7	10.5	10.1	+ .2	+ .6
Eating and Drinking Places	48.7	50.1	43.0	– 1.4	+ 5.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	46.7	46.5	44.4	+ .2	+ 2.3
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.7	20.7	19.5	0	+ 1.2
SERVICES [1]	159.6	159.4	147.0	+ .2	+12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.2	16.7	13.9	– 1.5	+ 1.3
Hospitals	11.7	11.7	11.2	0	+ .5
Educational Services	14.6	12.2	13.8	+ 2.4	+ .8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	232.0	223.5	228.4	+ 8.5	+ 3.6
Total Federal	36.0	36.1	36.6	– .1	– .6
Total State	68.4	67.1	67.1	+ 1.3	+ 1.3
Total Local	127.6	120.3	124.7	+ 7.3	+ 2.9

* Preliminary

[1] Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Net Change From Sept. 1979	Net Change From Oct. 1978
MANUFACTURING	394.1	392.6	394.1	+ 1.5	0
DURABLE GOODS	120.9	119.9	117.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.3
Lumber and Wood Products	16.7	16.6	16.0	+ .1	+ .7
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.5	9.4	9.1	+ .1	+ .4
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	– .1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.5	11.5	11.7	0	– .2
Primary Metal Industries	6.4	6.3	6.1	+ .1	+ .3
Fabricated Metal Products	14.2	14.2	14.1	0	+ .1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.4	6.3	6.5	+ .1	– .1
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.9	31.3	30.6	+ .6	+ 1.3
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	4.9	4.6	+ .1	+ .4
Special Industry Machinery	9.1	8.9	8.8	+ .2	+ .3
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.2	18.9	– .1	+ 1.2
Electronic Components and Acc.	7.9	7.9	7.0	0	+ .9
Instruments and Related Products	6.4	6.4	6.2	0	+ .2
Other Durable [1]	8.8	8.5	9.0	+ .3	– .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	273.2	272.7	276.5	+ .5	– 3.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.2	15.2	+ .1	+ .1
Textile Mill Products	141.7	141.5	142.8	+ .2	– 1.1
Weaving Mills	88.1	88.2	87.5	– .1	+ .6
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	41.1	39.7	0	+ 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	45.9	46.0	46.7	– .1	– .8
Knitting Mills	11.1	11.1	12.3	0	– 1.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.3	19.1	19.0	+ .2	+ .3
Floor Covering Mills	3.8	3.8	4.2	0	– .4
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.1	11.1	11.5	0	– .4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.8	5.6	5.7	+ .2	+ .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.4	46.4	49.1	0	– 2.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.2	10.2	10.8	0	– .6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.7	16.8	18.1	– .1	– 1.4
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.9	7.2	0	– .3
Paper and Allied Products	13.7	13.6	13.7	+ .1	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.3	3.3	+ .1	+ .1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.7	4.7	4.8	0	– .1
Printing and Publishing	7.2	7.1	7.0	+ .1	+ .2
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	32.5	+ .1	+ .2
Synthetic Fibers	19.7	19.7	19.5	0	+ .2
Other Nondurable [2]	16.2	16.3	16.2	– .1	– 0

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979*	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
MANUFACTURING	318.3	317.3	317.9	$215.25	$215.78	$195.84	41.0	41.1	40.8	$5.25	$5.25	$4.80
DURABLE GOODS	96.4	95.6	93.8	218.89	217.12	201.13	41.3	41.2	41.3	5.30	5.27	4.87
Lumber and Wood Products	13.5	13.4	12.9	199.02	193.34	183.56	42.8	42.4	43.6	4.65	4.56	4.21
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	173.53	178.51	168.91	37.0	37.9	40.8	4.69	4.71	4.14
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.4	9.4	9.6	239.00	238.14	235.23	42.3	[illegible]	43.4	5.65	5.67	5.42
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.5	11.4	215.48	209.16	191.23	42.5	41.5	40.6	5.07	5.04	4.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.8	23.4	22.8	238.83	236.32	214.95	41.9	41.9	41.1	5.70	5.64	5.23
Special Industry Machinery	6.7	6.6	6.5	235.70	219.72	204.11	42.7	41.3	[illegible]	5.52	5.32	5.09
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.0	16.0	15.0	198.19	202.10	182.61	40.2	40.4	40.4	4.93	5.00	4.52
Instruments and Related Products	5.2	5.3	5.2	190.55	195.35	170.44	40.2	41.5	38.3	4.74	4.73	4.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	221.9	221.7	224.1	213.79	214.84	193.18	40.8	41.0	40.5	5.24	5.24	4.77
Food and Kindred Products	9.6	9.5	9.5	174.94	183.71	160.12	39.4	40.2	37.5	4.44	4.57	4.27
Textile Mill Products	124.9	124.8	125.2	210.17	210.67	190.39	41.7	41.8	41.3	5.04	5.04	4.61
Weaving Mills	79.8	79.9	78.7	214.95	216.30	194.22	41.9	42.0	41.5	5.13	5.15	4.68
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.2	37.3	35.3	214.62	214.76	191.58	42.0	41.7	41.2	5.11	5.15	4.65
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	41.8	41.9	42.5	214.85	216.91	196.46	41.8	42.2	41.8	5.14	5.14	4.70
Knitting Mills	9.0	9.0	10.0	179.84	184.50	168.65	39.7	41.0	39.5	4.53	4.50	4.27
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.8	15.6	15.6	221.20	221.31	198.53	41.5	41.6	40.6	5.33	5.32	4.89
Floor Covering Mills	3.0	3.0	3.3	215.64	196.31	192.28	42.7	39.9	41.8	5.05	4.92	4.60
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	10.0	10.4	190.77	194.74	175.95	42.3	42.8	42.5	4.51	4.55	4.14
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	39.2	41.4	144.67	142.82	132.75	37.0	37.0	37.5	3.91	3.86	3.54
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.3	9.3	9.7	136.80	129.59	122.36	36.0	35.7	36.2	3.80	3.63	3.38
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.1	15.2	132.49	133.21	121.60	36.1	36.1	36.3	3.67	3.69	3.35
Paper and Allied Products	9.9	9.9	9.9	336.69	337.80	306.77	43.5	43.7	43.7	7.74	7.73	7.02
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.4	214.33	214.51	207.26	37.8	37.9	38.1	5.67	5.66	5.44
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.0	21.9	21.8	290.50	293.86	265.20	40.8	41.1	40.8	7.12	7.15	6.50
Synthetic Fibers	14.8	14.8	14.6	273.21	275.78	249.70	40.9	41.1	40.8	6.68	6.71	6.12

** Preliminary*

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979	Oct. 1978
MANUFACTURING	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	.4	.4	.3	4.1	4.4	3.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	.4	.5	.4
DURABLE GOODS	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	.3	.3	.3	3.6	4.0	3.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	.3	.7	.6
Furniture and Fixtures	4.6	5.2	5.7	4.4	5.2	5.7	.2	*	*	6.3	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.1	.4	.2	*
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.6	1.7	2.4	3.2	1.5	2.1	.4	.1	*	3.1	4.5	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	.4	2.3	.8
Fabricated Metal Products	4.5	5.5	4.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	.3	1.0	.1	4.0	4.5	3.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	.6	1.4	.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.0	.1	.1	.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.7	.1	.6	.6
Special Industry Machinery	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	.2	.1	.2	3.2	4.0	3.2	1.7	2.6	1.8	*	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.2	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	.7	.3	.7	4.1	3.5	4.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	.3	.1	.9
Instruments and Related Products	1.7	4.1	3.4	1.6	3.1	2.9	*	.2	.1	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.4	.9	*	*	.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	.3	.4	.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	.5	.4	.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	.5	.3	.3	4.1	5.8	4.2	3.0	3.9	3.1	.1	.8	.2
Textile Mill Products	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	.2	.2	.3	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	.6	.4	.3
Weaving Mills	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.2	.1	*	.3	5.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	.5	.3	.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.7	*	.1	.4	5.8	5.2	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	.8	.4	.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	5.2	4.2	5.1	4.9	3.9	4.6	.1	*	.2	5.1	4.5	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	.2	.1	.2
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.4	3.7	3.5	2.7	3.0	3.0	.2	.4	.2	2.7	3.1	3.1	1.7	2.0	2.0	.2	.3	.1
Floor Covering Mills	8.2	3.2	5.5	6.6	2.5	4.5	1.3	.2	.8	5.4	9.4	4.3	3.1	5.3	2.9	.5	2.1	.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	6.2	6.8	6.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	.7	1.3	.7	6.4	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.2	4.5	.9	.5	.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.9	.8	1.7	.8	5.5	6.4	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.0	.2	.6	.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	6.8	7.8	8.7	5.2	5.3	6.8	.8	1.8	.9	7.9	7.7	7.3	5.0	5.9	5.6	1.8	.8	.4
Paper and Allied Products	2.0	1.5	3.3	1.7	1.4	2.8	*	*	.1	1.7	2.6	2.0	.8	1.4	1.0	*	.1	*
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.6	3.9	.4	*	.2	3.2	4.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	2.4	.2	.2	.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	.9	1.2	.9	.6	.9	.7	.1	.3	.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	.6	.7	.4	.1	.2	.2
Synthetic Fibers	.7	1.2	1.1	.4	.6	.8	.2	.4	.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	.7	.8	.5	*	.3	.3

Rates Per Hundred Employees
**** Rate of .05 or less***

NOTE: ***Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.***

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7101 Wisconsin Ave.
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Published by
South Carolina Employment Security Commission
Manpower Research & Analysis, P. O. Box 995, Columbia, S. C. 29202
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